



LATIN
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PAPER 2

Thursday 20 November 2003 (morning)

2 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Section A: answer the questions on three of the passages. The three passages should be selected from two prescribed topics only.
- Section B: answer one question.

SECTION A [30 MARKS]

Answer the questions on three of the passages. The three passages should be selected from two prescribed topics only.

1. Roman Epic:

(a) Virgil *Aeneid* 2. 57-72

Ecce, manus iuuenem interea post terga reuinctum
 pastores magno ad regem clamore trahebant
 Dardanidae, qui se ignotum uenientibus ultro,
 60 hoc ipsum ut strueret Troiamque aperiret Achiuis,
 obtulerat, fidens animi atque in utrumque paratus,
 seu uersare dolos seu certae occumbere morti.
 undique uisendi studio Troiana iuuentus
 circumfusa ruit certantque inludere capto.
 65 accipe nunc Danaum insidias et crimine ab uno
 disce omnis.
 namque ut conspectu in medio turbatus, inermis
 constitit atque oculis Phrygia agmina circumspexit,
 “heu, quae nunc tellus,” inquit, “quae me aequora possunt
 70 accipere? aut quid iam misero mihi denique restat,
 cui neque apud Danaos usquam locus, et super ipsi
 Dardanidae infensi poenas cum sanguine poscunt?”.

- (i) What incident does this passage interrupt? In what way will the interruption become significant? [3 marks]
- (ii) Scan line 68 (*constitit...circumspexit*), commenting on the effect of any unusual metrical feature. [3 marks]
- (iii) Name the speaker of lines 69-72. [1 mark]
- (iv) What is the speaker trying to achieve in lines 69-72? What tactics does he use? [3 marks]

(b) **Virgil *Aeneid* 2. 535-50**

535 “at tibi pro scelere,” exclamat, “pro talibus ausis
di, si qua est caelo pietas quae talia curet,
persoluant grates dignas et praemia reddant
debita, qui nati coram me cernere letum
fecisti et patrios foedasti funere uultus.
540 at non ille, satum quo te mentiris, Achilles
talīs in hoste fuit Priamo; sed iura fidemque
supplicis erubuit corpusque exsanguē sepulcro
reddidit Hectoreum meque in mea regna remisit.”
sic fatus senior telumque imbelles sine ictu
545 coniecit, rauco quod protinus aere repulsum,
et summo clipei nequiquam umbone pependit.
cui Pyrrhus: “referes ergo haec et nuntius ibis
Pelidae genitori. illi mea tristia facta
degeneremque Neoptolemum narrare memento.
550 nunc morere.”

- (i) Who speaks lines 535-43 and to whom? [2 marks]
- (ii) Explain the epic narrative background to lines 540-3 (*at non ille...remisit*). [4 marks]
- (iii) Scan line 546 (*et summo...pependit*). [1 mark]
- (iv) How does the content and style of lines 547-50 (“*referes ergo...nunc morere*.”) contribute to our understanding of the speaker’s character. [3 marks]

2. Tacitus' presentation of imperial policy:

(a) Tacitus *Annals* 15. 34-5

Vatinius

inter foedissima eius aulae ostenta fuit, sutrinae tabernae alumnus, corpore detorto, facetiis scurrilibus; primo in contumelias adsumptus, dehinc optimi cuiusque criminatione eo usque valuit ut gratia pecunia vi nocendi etiam malos praemineret.

5 **35.** Eius munus frequentanti Neroni ne inter voluptates quidem a sceleribus cessabatur. isdem quippe illis diebus Torquatus Silanus mori adigitur, quia super Iuliae familiae claritudinem divum Augustum abavum ferebat. iussi accusatores obicere prodigum largitionibus, neque aliam spem quam in rebus novis esse: quin inter libertos

10 habere quos ab epistulis et libellis et rationibus appellet, nomina summae curae et meditamenta. tum intimus quisque libertorum vincti abreptique; et cum damnatio instaret, brachiorum venas Torquatus interscidit; secutaque Neronis oratio ex more, quamvis sontem et defensionis merito diffisum victurum tamen fuisse si clementiam iudicis expectasset.

- (i) What picture of Vatinius' character is given here? How is it relevant to the view of Nero? [2 marks]
- (ii) *iussi accusatores...rebus novis esse* (lines 7-8). What is the significance of *iussi*? Explain what is being alleged here against Torquatus. [3 marks]
- (iii) *quin inter...meditamenta* (lines 8-10). Explain the significance of these allegations. [2 marks]
- (iv) Translate lines 11-13 (*secutaque Neronis...expectasset*). [3 marks]

(b) Tacitus *Annals* 15. 67

interrogatusque a Nerone quibus
causis ad oblivionem sacramenti processisset, “oderam te” inquit, “nec quisquam tibi
fidelior militum fuit, dum amari meruisti. odisse coepi, postquam parricida matris et
uxoris, auriga et histrio et incendiarius extitisti.” ipsa rettuli verba, quia non, ut
5 Senecae, vulgata erant, nec minus nosci decebat militaris viri sensus incomptos et
validos. nihil in illa coniuratione gravius auribus Neronis accidisse constitit, qui ut
faciendis sceleribus promptus, ita audiendi quae faceret insolens erat. poena Flavi
Veiano Nigro tribuno mandatur. is proximo in agro scrobem effodi iussit, quam Flavius
10 ut humilem et angustam increpans, circumstantibus militibus, “ne hoc quidem” inquit
“ex disciplina.” admonitusque fortiter protendere cervicem, “utinam” ait “tu tam fortiter
ferias!” et ille multum tremens, cum vix duobus ictibus caput amputavisset, saevitiam
apud Neronem iactavit, sesquiplaga interfectum a se dicendo.

- (i) Give a very brief account of the context of this passage. [1 marks]
- (ii) *ipsa rettuli uerba* (line 4). What is Tacitus’ stated reason for this decision? What other possible reason is there? [2 marks]
- (iii) Translate lines 6-7 (*nihil in illa...insolens erat*). [3 marks]
- (iv) Discuss with close reference to the text what conclusions a reader is likely to draw from Tacitus’ account of Flavius’ death. [4 marks]

3. Cicero's political speeches:

(a) Cicero *pro Caelio* 6-7

Sunt enim ista maledicta pervolgata in omnis quorum in adulescentia forma et species fuit liberalis. Sed aliud est male dicere, aliud accusare. Accusatio crimen desiderat, rem ut definiat, hominem notet, argumento probet, teste confirmet; maledictio autem nihil habet propositi praeter contumeliam; quae si petulantius iactatur, convicium, si facetius, urbanitas nominatur. Quam quidem partem accusationis admiratus sum et moleste tuli potissimum esse Atratino datam. Neque enim decebat neque aetas illa postulabat neque, id quod animum advertere poteratis, pudor patiebatur optimi adulescentis in tali illum oratione versari. Vellem aliquis ex vobis robustioribus hunc male dicendi locum suscepisset; aliquanto liberius et fortius et magis more nostro refutarem istam male dicendi licentiam. Tecum, Atratine, agam lenius, quod et pudor tuus moderatur orationi meae et meum erga te parentemque tuum beneficium tueri debeo.

- (i) *sunt enim ista...contumeliam* (lines 1-5). To what claim in the prosecution's case are these words a response? What **two** points in response are made here by Cicero? [3 marks]
- (ii) *quae si petulantius...urbanitas nominatur* (line 5). What can we infer from this passage about Roman social customs? [2 marks]
- (iii) Translate *Tecum, Atratine...tueri debeo* (lines 11-12). [3 marks]
- (iv) According to Cicero, which **two** facts about Atratinus have influenced the way he has responded to him? [2 marks]

(b) **Cicero pro Caelio 43-4**

Ac multi quidem et nostra et patrum maiorumque memoria, iudices, summi homines et clarissimi cives fuerunt quorum, cum adulescentiae cupiditates defervissent, eximiae virtutes firmata iam aetate exstiterunt. Ex quibus neminem mihi libet nominare; vosmet vobiscum recordamini. Nolo enim cuiusquam fortis atque inlustris
5 viri ne minimum quidem erratum cum maxima laude coniungere. Quod si facere vellem, multi a me summi atque ornatissimi viri praedicarentur quorum partim nimia libertas in adulescentia, partim profusa luxuries, magnitudo aeris alieni, sumptus, libidines nominarentur, quae multis postea virtutibus obiecta adulescentiae qui vellet excusatione defenderet. At vero in M. Caelio—dicam enim iam confidentius de studiis
10 eius honestis, quoniam audeo quaedam fretus vestra sapientia libere confiteri—nulla luxuries reperietur, nulli sumptus, nullum aes alienum, nulla conviviorum ac lustrorum libido. Quod quidem vitium ventris et gurgitis non modo non minuit aetas hominibus sed etiam auget.

- (i) What conclusions does Cicero wish his audience to draw from this passage? [2 marks]
- (ii) *nulla luxuries reperietur...lustrorum libido* (lines 10-12). Suggest **two** reasons why this list is rhetorically effective. [2 marks]
- (iii) Explain briefly **three** ways by which Cicero here attempts to ensure the good will of his audience. [3 marks]
- (iv) Translate *quod quidem...sed etiam auget* (lines 12-13). [3 marks]

4. Love Poetry:

(a) Horace *Odes* 2. 4

Ne sit ancillae tibi amor pudori,
Xanthia Phoceu, prius insolentem
serva Briseis niveo colore
movit Achillem;

5 movit Aiacem Telamone natum
forma captivae dominum Tecmessae;
arsit Atrides medio in triumpho
virgine rapta,

barbarae postquam cecidere turmae
10 Thessalo victore et ademptus Hector
tradidit fessis leviora tolli
Pergama Graias.

nescias an te generum beati
Phyllidis flavae decorent parentes:
15 regium certe genus et penatis
maeret iniquos.

crede non illam tibi de scelestis
plebe delectam, neque sic fidelem,
sic lucro aversam potuisse nasci
20 matre pudenda.

bracchia et vultum teretesque suras
integer laudo; fuge suspicari
cuius octavum trepidavit aetas
claudere lustrum.

- (i) Explain the allusions suggested by *Briseis* (lines 3) and by *uirgine rapta* (line 8). [2 marks]
- (ii) Contrast the style of the second and third stanzas (lines 5-12) with that of the fourth and fifth stanzas (lines 13-20), discussing briefly any point of special interest that emerges. [3 marks]
- (iii) Translate *nescias an...maeret iniquos* (line 13-16). [3 marks]
- (iv) Explain the humour of *integer laudo; fuge...lustrum* (lines 22-4). [2 marks]

(b) Ovid *Amores* 1. 9. 21-40

saepe soporatos inuadere profuit hostes
 caedere et armata uulgu inermem manu;
 sic fera Threicii ceciderunt agmina Rhesi,
 et dominum capti deseruistis equi:
 25 nempe maritorum somnis utuntur amantes
 et sua sopitis hostibus arma mouent.
 custodum transire manus uigilumque cateruas
 militis et miseri semper amantis opus.
 Mars dubius, nec certa Venus: uictique resurgunt,
 30 quosque neges umquam posse iacere, cadunt.
 ergo desidiam quicumque uocabat amorem,
 desinat: ingenii est experientis Amor.
 ardet in abducta Briseide maestus Achilles
 (dum licet, Argeas frangite, Troes, opes);
 35 Hector ab Andromaches complexibus ibat ad arma,
 et galeam capiti quae daret, uxor erat;
 summa ducum, Atrides uisa Priameide fertur
 Maenadis effusis obstipuisse comis;
 Mars quoque deprensus fabrilia uincula sensit:
 40 notior in caelo fabula nulla fuit.

- (i) What prejudice is this poem designed to challenge? [1 mark]
- (ii) Name the metre, and scan lines 21-2 (*saepe soporatos...inermem manu*). [3 marks]
- (iii) Translate *nempe maritorum...arma mouent* (25-6). [3 marks]
- (iv) Explain the relevance to the poem's argument of any **three** of the following: *dum licet...opes* (line 34); *galeam capiti quae daret* (line 36); *uisa Priameide...obstipuisse comis* (lines 37-8); *deprensus...sensit* (line 39). [3 marks]

5. Roman Satire:

(a) Juvenal *Satire 5. 146-65*

vilibus ancipites fungi ponentur amicis,
 boletus domino, sed quales Claudius edit
 ante illum uxoris, post quem nihil amplius edit.
 Virro sibi et reliquis Virronibus illa iubebit
 150 poma dari, quorum solo pascaris odore,
 qualia perpetuus Phaecum autumnus habebat,
 credere quae possis subrepta sororibus Afris:
 tu scabie frueris mali, quod in aggere rodit
 qui tegitur parma et galea metuensque flagelli
 155 discit ab hirsuta iaculum torquere capella.
 forsitan inpensae Virronem parcere credas.
 hoc agit ut doleas; nam quae comoedia, mimus
 quis melior plorante gula? ergo omnia fiunt,
 si nescis, ut per lacrimas effundere bilem
 160 cogaris pressoque diu stridere molari.
 tu tibi liber homo et regis conviva videris:
 captum te nidore suae putat ille culinae,
 nec male coniectat; quis enim tam nudus, ut illum
 bis ferat, Etruscum puero si contigit aurum
 165 vel nodus tantum et signum de paupere loro?

- (i) Explain the incident alluded to in lines 147-8 (*sed quales...amplius edit*), identifying *uxoris* and commenting on the effect of the two line endings. [3 marks]
- (ii) According to the lines 156-60 (*forsitan...molari*), what might the reader suppose the reason for Virro's conduct to be? What was his real motive? [2 marks]
- (iii) Scan line 161 (*tu tibi...uideris*). [1 mark]
- (iv) Translate *quis enim tam...paupere loro* (lines 163-5) and explain the reference to *Etruscum...aurum* (line 164). [4 marks]

(b) **Juvenal *Satire* 11. 111-31**

templorum quoque maiestas praesentior et vox
nocte fere media mediamque audita per urbem
litore ab Oceani Gallis venientibus et dis
officium vatis peragentibus. his monuit nos,
115 hanc rebus Latiis curam praestare solebat
fictiis et nullo violatus Iuppiter auro.
illa domi natas nostraque ex arbore mensas
tempora viderunt; hos lignum stabat ad usus,
annosam si forte nucem deiecerat eurus.
120 at nunc divitibus cenandi nulla voluptas,
nil rhombus, nil damma sapit, putere videntur
unguenta atque rosae, latos nisi sustinet orbis
grande ebur et magno sublimis pardus hiatu,
dentibus ex illis quos mittit porta Syenes
125 et Mauri celeres et Mauro obscurior Indus,
et quos deposuit Nabataeo belua saltu
iam nimios capitique graves. hinc surgit orexis,
hinc stomacho vires; nam pes argenteus illis,
anulus in digito quod ferreus. ergo superbum
130 convivam caveo, qui me sibi comparat et res
despiciat exiguas.

- (i) *his monuit nos...Iuppiter auro* (lines 114-16). Explain the story behind these words and the inference Juvenal draws from it. [3 marks]
- (ii) *domi natas nostraque ex arbore mensas* (line 117). What point about these tables does this line stress? How does it become relevant later in the passage? [2 marks]
- (iii) What **two** common misunderstandings about elephants does Juvenal repeat in lines 124-7 (*dentibus...quos deposuit Nabataeo belua saltu iam nimios capitique graues*)? [2 marks]
- (iv) Translate *ergo superbum...despiciat exiguas* (lines 129-31). [3 marks]

SECTION B

Answer **one** question. Each question in this section is worth 10 marks.

6. “The gods are an unimportant decoration to the *Aeneid*”. Discuss this judgment in the light of **two** incidents taken from **two** of its books.

 7. “Tacitus’ account of Nero is too bad to be true.” Assess this judgment in the light of at least **two** incidents taken from at least **two** different books of the *Annals*.

 8. What difficulties did Cicero face in writing **either** the *pro Caelio* **or** the *pro Milone*? How did he resolve them?

 9. To what extent, if at all, do you regard the poetry you have studied from any **two** of the poets Catullus, Horace, Propertius and Ovid as autobiographical?

 10. “The passion of Juvenal’s *Satires* is quite out of proportion to the evils he is describing.” Assess this judgement in the light of your reading of **two** of the *Satires*?
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